beant to assist France and England, if Russia does not been to terms.

The Hamburg Economically of Dec. 19 states that the meany just radiced at Stockholm concedes to France and Bogiand the privilege of establishing depots and hospitals on Swedish territory. In return, the Western Powers undertake to maintain the integrity of Sweden against Russia, should the latter treat the conduct of the Swedes as a breach of neutrality, and declare war.

As regards the Sound does very little has been done. Bussia and Mecklemberg have pronounced themselves in favor of the does remaining as hitherto. Mecklemberg ares the Eibe dues will go next. It is understood that Lord Clarendon has declared to the Danish Minister with reference to the possibility of any vessels of the United States passing the Sound or Belts without paying dues, thed, wherever that should take place, no English minister would be able any longer to submit to England's paying any.

This would fully corroborate the view 1 expressed to you long since.

Russia has negotiated a new loan at 5 her cent. She epes of at St. Petersburg, Hamburg and Berlin, but has not taken very well.

The new bank arrangements at Vienna have been attended with success. All the shares were immediately beught up.

From the actual theatre of war there is really nothing. A sheet of ice girts the Baltic and Black sea coasts. Naval eperations are out of the question.

As yet we have no notification of the President's message. The weather is intensely cold, and the water to the parks covered with skaters.

The Sound Dues Difficulty—Our Relations with Engined.

[From the London Times, Dec. 21.]

With the increasing relations between the United States and the European Powers, with the extension of American commerce, and the consciousness of unfolding strength on the part of the American people, many intensional questions are likely to arise, and many rights acquiesced in by custom are likely to to be contested. A document has just issued from the American Department of State which places in a clear light the position which the United States government conceives itself entilled to maintain. Since the navigation of the Baltic has been essential to the trace of nations, it has been recognized as a right of Demark to regulate the passage of the Sound, and establish fixed dues, to be paid by every pasing vessel in proportion to its tonnage. While exercising this control the Danish government has been bound by usage to extend to the marine of all nations the assistance which is necessary to the avigation of strait and shallow seas. Lighthouses have been constructed, hows laid down, and pliots have been in readiness to lacilitate the voyage of every merchantans. In accordance with European customs, this prescriptive right found general assent from the family of commercial nations. The grounds of the claim are ill-understood, but it is feit that practically the arrange ment was beneficial, and France and England have paid without

mr. Marcy expressly tells his Minister at Copenhagen that he has no intention of arguing in ther on the question; enough, he hinks, has been said—America has arrived at its conclusion, which is that it is not bound to pay. The Secretary of State then proceeds to speak of the proposal which Demmark has made for a solution of the difficulty; and, reasoning from his own position, he certainly has the best of the argument. The Inited States have usually denied the right of a Power holding the shores of a strait which led to the waters of some other Power to exclude foreign merchant vessels from a bassage. The alternative which Penmark any down in lefault of payment is such an exclusion. The United States declare the right to be in the same category as the Ricca Sea, or even the Rediterranean, and deny that the Sound should be obstructed any more than the Straits of Gibratian, or Messina, the Indanelles, or the Rosphorus. Demmark in hew answer, unaccountably loses sight of the real question, and makes the following proposal:—The nations interested shall send representatives to a congress at Copenhagen, at which it shall be debated what sum shall be paid to Penmark, so as to capitalist the Sound eventual to the shall be paid to Penmark, so as to capitalist the Sound eventual and the paid to Penmark, so as to capitalist the Sound eventual shall be paid to Remark and the real presentative to such a coppress would be to yield the whole question, which it, whether foreign nations are bound to pay at all, and not how much it a proper tribute. It does not give a high notion of banish diplomary that its ministers should have given their opponent such as evident advantage. The America all whole question, which is, whether foreign nations are not be be considered as forming a question of banish diplomary to his heart's content, and then open me ground.

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World.

Prom the London Shipping Gazette, Dec. 21.]

We were enabled some time since to announce that the United States had declined to accept the invitation of Demantk to send a minister to the Congress at Copenhagen to take into consideration the subject of the Sound dues. We publish in another part of our impression of to-day the official despatch of Mr. Marcy, to with we then referred, and we think our readers will agree with us that the views of the United States government, as therein expressed, are sensible, clear and cessive. The Rolling States refuse to have anything to do with the United States refuse to have anything to do with the United States refuse to have anything to do with the United States refuse to have anything to do with the United States refuse to have anything to do with the United States refuse to have anything to do with the United States refuse to have anything to do with the United States refuse to have anything to do with the United States refuse to have anything to do with the United States refuse to have anything to do with the United States refuse to have anything to do with the United States refuse to have anything to do with the United States refuse to have anything to do with the United States refuse to have anything to do with the United States refuse to have anything to do with the United States refuse to have anything to do with the United States refuse to have anything to do with the United States refuse to have anything to do with the United States refuse to have anything to do with the United States refuse to have anything to do with the Committed States refuse to have anything to do with the true of the contemporary to that inspires more regree. The application of all dignity and patriotism in that inspires more regre. The application of all dignity and patriotism in that inspires more regree. The application of all dignity and patriotism in the position of all dignity and patriotism in that inspires more regre. The application of all dignity and patriotism in that insp

Mobilavia and Russia. All the arms of the river are to be free, and the Cossack stations near the Sulinamenths to be withdrawn.

My ware spinion it, that Russ' at anxious for poses, but the will doubtless give an avastive assert and make a counter proposition. If she does not conclude peace before the spring, she will be hard tried. Every preparation is going on for great delays in the Baltic, An immense number of Souting batteries and mortar boats are under construction in England and in France. The name of Souting batteries and mortar boats are under construction in England and in France. The next camping was a state of Carrobert's mission to Stockho m. The Monitor of year teries yn blushes the taxt of at France, Rusland and Decelor. The Armone, Rusland and Decelor and the Armone of the first results of Carrobert's mission to Stockho m. The Monitor of year teries yn blushes the text of at France, Rusland and Decelor. The same terms have, doubtless, been made with Denmark; and to contend that Demanck, simply from her situation at the entrance to the see, has a right to interfere with and obstruct the free avaguation of all Decelor of the Stockholm of the World of the same of the stockholm of the world the see with the Carlot of the world in the same of the decey and promised the territories belonging to the coupy any portion of the territories belonging to the state of the same of the s

and the second sections between the second control of the section of the section

Sush is an outline of the origin of the late threatened misunderstanding with the United States. That it should have been treated with content of the honest portion of the American community is no more than we should have expected—that a lo should have been laid by certain members of the American government to taplicate our officials, in order to get up an eleci ionering cryagainst this country, is also intelligible, when we know the character of the men who are the most pushing and visient in the Cabinet of Washington. We could name the individuals we refer to, and to show that we are not altegether astray in our estimate, we may say that our remarks do not apply to Mr. Secretary Marcy, nor even to Fresident Flerce.

So much for an affair which as it seems to us, has never yet been put clearly before the public of these countries. It could be no business of ours to defend Lord Clarendon, but in this instance very little blame indeed attaches to the Foreign Office.

Our sentiments on the principle of foreign emisterent, and of its present application, are well known. We comer need the measure in the abstract, and we can point to its operation in both continents in proof of its evil results, and of the truth and justice of our anticipations. For the sake of a few "neggarly hirelings," priked up in Germany and in America, we have been compelled to submit to vulgar and discressing insult. If the administration which burlesques government here were in earnest, England need not want mercenaries to fight her bettles and to protect her honor. From the hour that Rome surrendered the owners of the State to hird harbarians she entered upon that decline from which there was no escape. Our government care nothing for the future danger, and with scale fatuity close their years to the tendency of the career we have entered upon; and the British Parliament have all gainty and for effecting our maticipate any interruption of our resistions with the careful and rawe, and to give them unusual facilities for lowering our national

gain nothing by an incorporation with the Union, but would lose some of their most selid political advantages.
The Peace Rumors—Position of the German Powers.

[Paris (Dec. 20) Correspondence of London Times.]

A private letter from a person who has paid much attention to the political questions of the day expresses the following opinions:

Since every one is taking about a peace, too much attention can hardly be paid to the stuation in which Europe would be placed by it. Let us appose for a moment that peace is concluded on the most advantageous conditions that we can permit ourselves to hope at the present moment; that Russia pays the expenses of the war and abundons the Crimes, and that this penincula is restored to the Saitan, alone able to keep th—suppose that, to strengthen the line of the Pruth, the Danublan provinces, united under the rule of a single hospidar, will remain subject to the Ports without its authority being weakened by any sort of protectorate, and that fortimed pisces and good Turkien garrisons again defend that frontier—suppose all this, and I admit that the Otteman empire would be then safe from its formidable neighbor; but the danger to it trope would not be less. The Russians would be only oblight to change their direction; for, if the events which have this players on the last two years have exhibited to us Turkey as stranger and more expect the excessive weakness of formany and of most of the accordary States. Of all contemporary facts, there is not one of more importance, or that inspires more regree, then the annihilation of all dignity and patriotism in that part of Europe.

That perty States, such as Holland Belgium, Learnach,

all sides before reasonable prospects of peace can be entertained.

The Emancipation, of Brussels, quetes the following passage of a letter from Vienna of the 11th ultimo:

It is a notorious fact that there is a general desire for peace in Russia, from the highest classes down to the lowest. Only a few funaties still perist in calling for the continuance of the war, although it will complete the ruin of their country. The following fact will give you an indea of the want of money in the country:—The imperial princessess of Russia have sold their diamonds, and posit the amount received for them into the coffers of the State. All the Russian families living at Vienna, most of whom belong to the nobility, compain bittery of the terriale consequences it may lead to if continued for another year.

the war, and loudy call for its cessalt in, wall aware the terriale consequences it may lead to if continued is another year.

Le Nord, the Russian organ in Brussels, says:—

We do not know whether we ought to continue to dicuss the truth of all that is invenied, printed and pailshed day by day on the subject of negotiations for peac Te cay (sionday) we have from England the announcement that the alless have all the samouncement does not merit the least confidence. We do not believe that the allies have agreed among themse was as to the terms to be asked of Russia. As an uttimatum tendered by Austria, there is nothing the recent acts of that Power to induce us to believe that she is disposed to show herself more rigorous to wards Russia than she has been litherto. But if if we a well established fact that Austria had sent to St. Peter burg such a message as is ascribed to her—had joins with England to forbid the Black Sea to the Russian flatten certainly we should be farther than ever from peaching in the necessary of the recences. Austria has changed her opinions to the terms of a peace which Russia might horwards sign, Russia certainly retains her opinion as to the terms of a peace which Russia might horwards sign, Russia certainly retains her opinion as to the december of the results of the content of the results of the december of the results of the content of the retains her opinion as to the terms of a peace which Russia might horwards sign, Russia certainly retains her opinion as to the forms.

Concr Pasha's Position in Asta.

[From the London Times, Dec. 20.]

According to advices just received, Omer Pasha has fought another battle, taken possession of Khomi, alread forty miles in advance of his old position, and was preparing to attack flutals. Whatever may be the ultimate result of the present campaign, it is at least grantifying to find that the enemy have not been strong enough to oppose the Turkish General's advance on the capital of invertifia. We shall probably have to wait some days before the cetalis of the engagement and the preparations for the further attack are made known. In the meantime, it will not be useless to consider the measures by which the Pasha's array may be reinforced, and to inquire why the alites have done so little as yet to advance such important operations. It is from tha Engish government the world has chiefly expected that aid would be furnished in the Asiatic campaigns. More than 20,000 Mussalmens have been lately enrolled unser the British flag; Baltish officers exceed the fortifications of Ezzeroum and Kars, and were known to be endangered by the advance of a powerful Russian force. France, with her conscription, has not fell it necessary to provide acrasif with any soldiers but her own, while her efficers have found ample employment is their own army. England has labored to supply the deficiency of her own numbers by foreign aid; her advances officers have borne a part in more than one conflict creditable to the Turks, and she has been closely associated in the milds of every one with the movements of the Ottoman armies. Yet Kars has fallen cusuccoured, and if Omer Pasha is successful, it is by his own unside forces.

The defenders of Kars are prisoners of war, and some time must elapse before their marrative of facts can be known; but it is no secret that Genoral Williams and his

The defenders of Kars are prisoners of war, and some time range leave before their narrative of facts can be known; but it is no secret that General Williams and his officers conceive themselves to have been neglected by the British Ambassador at Constantinopie. We will say no more on the subject, but, whatever may have been the immediate cause of the recent cakamity, it is beyond doubt that it was at first not inevitable. With the great resources of Ergiand, and the still numerous army of the Solina, a considerable force might have been despatched as months since to the Asiatic frontier. We are so much accustomed to cantion and alowness of movement, that an advance on hars from the coast appears a nighty enterprise. You it is little more than 120 miles from fintours; and, even knough the roads be regard and the country in many parts a desert, yet a fortunique's march would have brought 20,000 men to the gates of the invested city, and Mouraviell raight not only have joet his regulation, but his army. It is useless now to

experience for the future. It is now clear that the contest in Asia must acquire importance, and, should the war hart, success in those regions may most effectually wound the common enemy.

The Portuguese on the West Coast of Africa. SHIZURE OF AMBRIZ.

Cape of Good Hope papers in noticing the arrival of a vessel from the island, which left there on the 6th of September, give the following extract from the St. Helena Heruld, by which it gppears that the Portuguese government have taken fofethle possession of a portion of the African coast, their right to which is not admitted by the British geverament. Ambriz is looked upon at Lo-ando as Sebastopol is in Europe. It appears that Portugal has leid claim to a part of this coast, to which the Britash goverament do not recognize her right.

By the treaty of 1817, her territory is recognized as lying between 8 deg. and 18 deg. south lattudge; but Portugal, at the time, declared that she reserved her rights over the coast between 5 deg. 12 min and 8 deg. south, which rights she claims by virtue of priority of discovery. Within the latter finitis is Ambriz, where a four lahing trade has sprung up, considerably augmented since the suppression of the slave trade. The English and American factories established at Ambriz, in consequence of the absence of all restrictions on their trade, are able to undersell the merchants of Augolas, and play mischief with the trade of the province. Some copper mines have also been discovered lately, and the quantity of excellent copper ore shipped from Ambriz during the past year has been considerable. This has attracted the attention of the Portuguese government, and, after debating with the British government the question of their riguts on the coast between 5 degrees 12 minutes and 8 degrees south, which includes Ambriz, and failing to obtain a recognition of those rights, they have made a bold stroke, and, actually taking possession of the coast, are about to establish a custom house, levy duties and aport charges, and proclaim Portug

HALF PAST Two O'CLOCK.

Consols are steady at 88% to 3¢, with scarcely anythe

which the the Cheek of 1984. The company will division to the Cheek of the Cheek of

and brought forward many buyers from a distance, who expected to operate on lower terms; but, being disappointed, a mederate business only ensued, at a slight reaution on last Dricay's quotations for all articles. It seems problemwineal whether America will be able to furnish the supplies of early estimates; and as we look in that direction alone for quantity, this feeling is having its influence with holders. Should this happily be dissipated, a contrary effect on prices would result. At today's market business was very slow, and sales were made at a decline of 3d. per 70ths, on wheat, is, per bbl. on flour, and is, per quarter on Indian corn.

and that neither hope, hear or reward shall influence make give evidence against any member or members of this Section?

I was initiated en the 24th of September.

Mr. Probaseo proposed to read the oath as inscribed on the minutes, remarking that he would prove when the coath was changed to a promise.

Mr. Pintt—The prosecution has no right to slur the officers of this court, by saying that it is a matter of proof when the cath was altered; the officers say the book was cautionaly kept since the arrest.

Mr. Probaseo—We shall show by this witness when the society changed the oath to a promise.

Witness continued—I now see some forty persons in this room, who were members of this Robert Emmet Club, but who are not under arrest. The President Mr. Halpin, gave me this copy of the address (exhibiting the paper).

As I was going to one of the meetings, Mr. Burke showed me a shooting iron which he said in the hands of fifty good men, would do good execution in Ireland. This was the second meeting; Burke said the shooting iron was for the Queen Chy Cadets. He gave me a subscription paper, with which I was to collect money to aid in parchasing those arms or guns for the Club to go to Ireland.

The gun Burke showed me was a specimen, and cost \$15—the subscription paper was to buy these ganayor arms to go to Ireland, and subvert and uproot the British government.

I took notes and memorands of almost all of these meetings.

[Witness exhibits a roll of closely written manuscript.

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The Irish Invasion Affair.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Dec. 12, 1835.

HON. JOHN MCKEON, U. S. ATTORNEY, NEW YORK:—

SHE-I had the honor to confer with you personally several weeks since reparding representations made by the British Minister as to illegal combinations on the part of certain persons in the United States to organize an expedition for the military invasion of Ireland, and to request your special attention to the subject, so as to prevent or punish any infringement of our relations of amity with Great Britain. In consequence of a meeting purporting to have some such object, which has recently occurred in New York, the President directs me again to invite you to vigilance on the subject. While it is difficult to believe that such intention is entertained by any persons in the United States, or if catertained, that it will reach the stage of an overtillegal act; nevertheless, it seems proper that the subject should have your consideration. The President is, of course, solicitous that no violation of law shall go unrebuked, and especially none which touches our foreign relations, and thus affect the honor and peace of the whole country. He therefore particularly desires you not to fail to institute criminal proceedings against any person who shall be engaged in illegal acts of the character above referred to, or otherwise contrary to our obligations of felendship to Great Britain. I have the honor to be, very respectfully.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Dec. 28, 1855.
Sudden Death of the United States Marshal for the District of Netraska—Both Houses Adjourned in Consequence. It is with pain I announce the sudden death of EH R Doyle, Esq., United States Marshal for this Territory. He died last evening at about 8 o'clock. The circumstances are as follows:—With his family he had temporarily of cupied the United States Court room—In the second story of a new and unfinished building here. The bainstrade had not been added to the stairway leading to the ground floor. Having business down stairs at that time, he went shoor. Having business down stairs at that time, he wens down in the dark. Supposing, we presume, that he had renched the foot of the stairs, he stepped to the right and lell some six 'eet, hitting his side against a trank or hox in his tail. Mr. Tutthe, cashler of the Exchange Bank close by, hearing the fall and some one groaning in the hall, went immediately to his relief, and with the assistance of Mr. C. B. Smith, carried him into the bank reom. He expired in fifteen minutes. He now lies in the United States Court room, attended by his deputy, J. W. Pattison, and friends. His family, thus suddenly berst, are nearly frantic. He will be buried to morrow. A better officer could not be found. A more honest, upright mannever breathed. The Territory has lost a valuable officer and a most worthy citizen. The people meurn his less. The figgover the State House hangs at half mast, and both houses have adjourned in consequence. IKE.

FILIBUSTERS IN NEW JERSEY .- It is stated that FILIBUSTERS IN NEW JERSEY.—It is stated that a party of fail-busters is organizing with great secresy in the town of Bergen Hudson county, N. J. It has already gathered considerable strength, and is destined for Nicaregus, to join the forces of tem Walker. It was set on foot by parties in New York, who believed that the affair could be conducted with more privacy and greater success there than in New York, under the expinings of the United States officers and police. It is probable that this party will start at an early day, and will leave Begen Point in a schooner, and be put on board of a steamer or other vessel, together with their outsit and munitions, in the lower bay.—Transon Gassie, Jug. 19.